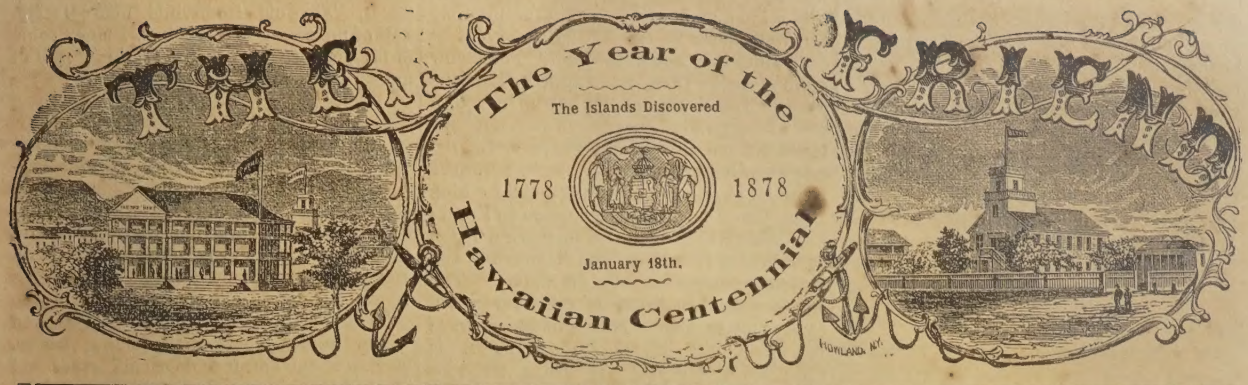

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THE FRIEND.

JUNE 1, 1878.

Bishop & Co.'s New Banking House.—After twenty years' occupancy of apartments in the Makee Block, Bishop & Co. have removed to their new banking house. It is a beautiful building, reflecting much credit upon architect, mechanics and proprietors. We cannot withhold our approbation of the style of "bank-warming," for instead of "a treat," the bank forwarded a donation of $25 to each of the following benevolent societies, viz.: Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, British Benevolent Society, American Relief Fund, and German Benevolent Society. We trust this may provoke others to similar good works. Persons not familiar with the usefulness of these associations, cannot imagine how much close financiering it requires to keep these societies in good and efficient running order.

The "Hoola Lahui" Fair.—Opens today (June 1st) at 5 o'clock, on the grounds of Aliiolani Hale. This is a native benevolent society, under the patronage of their Majesties Kalakaua and Kapiolani. The public may expect to be highly entertained, and coming with "nui loa dala" will be most welcome.

The Morning Star.—On or about June 10th, this missionary packet will sail on her annual cruise among the Micronesian Islands. Letters and packages should be sent forward in season.

Arrival of the Storm Bird.—This vessel, about which there has been so much anxiety and many conjectures, arrived safely May 29th, bringing 86 immigrants from the Islands of Micronesia—63 males and 23 females—all in health; most are from Rotuma. When the inhabitants of those remote islands learned that the vessel was bound to Honolulu, or the Kingdom of Kalakaua, there was a great desire to migrate hither.

—We learn from Rev. Mr. Bingham, Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, that favorable intelligence has been received from all the mission stations in Micronesia. On Maiana, one of the Gilbert Islands, a battle had been fought between the Christian and heathen parties, in which the former were victorious. The health of all the missionaries is good, except that of Mrs. Sturges on Ponape. About twenty of the immigrants per *Storm Bird* were from the Gilbert Islands.

Pioneer Ship from New York.—Ships from New York have frequently touched at Honolulu during the past fifty and more years, but it is somewhat remarkable that no ship has cleared from that port for Honolulu until the sailing of the *Mystic Belle*, which arrived here May 14th. She is consigned to Castle & Cooke, and brings a full cargo, including some very heavy machinery for the Haiku Plantation. Please credit this ship and shipment to the "Treaty."

The "Kilauea Hou."—We rejoice to learn that this new steamer has commenced her trips among the islands, under the most favorable auspices. We most heartily congratulate Captain Hobron, the owner, and Messrs. Tibbets & Sorrenson, builders. This vessel indicates what enterprise, capital and skill can accomplish at Honolulu.

☞ We would acknowledge a good supply of papers for distribution, from the Rev. Sereno Bishop.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 17

A RUN THROUGH CENTRAL GERMANY.

I have for many weeks been looking forward to a few moments of leisure, when I might tell you something of a delightful week in my traveling chronicles which was spent in visiting points of interest, historical and otherwise, lying on our route from the shores of the Rhine to the banks of the Spree. Berlin has in one or two of my last letters of necessity claimed my attention, but now with the opening days of the beautiful spring-time, the brilliant winter pageants and festivities have ended, and I trust even now it may not be too late to sketch for you a few scenes of travel in the first days of this new year. So full of varied experiences, delightful realizations, and pleasant episodes was this same New Year's week, that for me, in that long list of weeks, of which time is weaving the years of our life-history, it will have a peculiar and especial beauty. Hence you will more readily pardon me for telling you the story of these few days, between which and the present, some months have scored themselves on the calendar, but which can really never grow old, illumined as they are in the light of pleasant memories. Should I attempt to tell you one-half of what I could and would, it might be too much for your patience and my time, hence I must hurry rapidly through much where I would fain tarry. In that millennial time for correspondents and letter-writers which the phonograph seems to be heralding, others may paint in full, what to-day we, hampered by the restrictions of manuscript, leave but partly outlined. With the last day of the old year we left Cologne, and with the early light of the new we woke in the fortress-shadowed town of Coblentz, of which I have told you before, and before evening we were in what to Island travelers is ever the pleasantest of company, that of "Honolulu friends," in

WEISBADEN.

This is one of the many places in Germany which seems to be a kind of universal sanitarium, where many come for the benefit of the waters, of which even old Pliny himself wrote. No other country in the world compares with Germany in its "Baths," which in summer become the most fash-

ionable resorts for people from all parts of the world, and from which healing waters go in all directions. A wonderful power of healing there seems to be in these waters bubbling up from the warm heart of the old earth, and which seem to teach the world grown wise with its science and remedies and nostrums that after all it must come back for cure, with a child-like faith, to these fountains, not fashioned by human art, but flowing at the touch of an unseen hand. Weisbaden is not at all now what it was a few years ago, and as most travelers remember it. Every one has read of the gambling days of Weisbaden and Baden-Baden, which are now happily ended. If one is in the least addicted to moralizing as he walks through some of the old buildings, through the fine park with its winding walks and numerous trees, and along the fashionable promenades and colonnades, he is strongly tempted to wonder what has become of all that gay company that season after season floated to Weisbaden. Perhaps after all it is just as well we know as little as we do. Certainly there must be a far sweeter, healthier moral atmosphere at this famous watering place than when the games of "Rouge-et-noir" and "Vignt-et-un" were at their hight; when the "Croupiers" raked in the gold, and men and women from all walks in life sought with feverish eagerness to win something in this unnatural struggle for gain. Weisbaden is still a favorite resort of strangers. It is beautifully laid out, abounding in fine avenues and elegant rows of houses and villas, and possesses excellent educational advantages. Knowing how pleasantly they are remembered by Island friends, I shall be pardoned, I think, for mentioning the names of old Honolulu residents, whose welcome and greeting made our coming to Weisbaden especially agreeable. We found Mr. and Mrs. Pfluger, with their very interesting family, most pleasantly situated for the winter, having left their home in Bremen for a time. It was next to being at home in the Islands, to spend a portion of our New Year with friends who recalled so pleasantly and vividly Honolulu scenes and associations. Mr. Pfluger's oldest son is just now performing his military duties in the German army, belonging to the "Uhlans," one of the finest branches of the service, and his second son, a most agreeable young gentleman, has recently entered a business house in Bremen. Quite a numerous younger family are still at home, and I trust that some day you may have the pleasure of welcoming them to the Islands, where some of them were born. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Williams are also residing with their children in Weisbaden, for the education of the latter, whose progress here is of a nature to very highly recommend Weisbaden masters and schools. We had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Williams only, as Mr. Williams was absent in Paris. We enjoyed a few selections at an afternoon concert in the long hall of the "Curraal," and then bidding good-bye to our kind friends, we took the train for the old imperial city of

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

This is another of those delightful old cities where one of antiquarian tendencies finds a rare field for study and research, and which to visit in haste seems in a certain way a kind of sacrilege. Yet for the time we were there we saw really a very great deal, almost too much, perhaps. You know there is such a thing as historic and artistic dyspepsia, and one who thinks to devour a city in forty-eight hours which traces its history from the time of the Emperor Charlemagne to the present, must not be surprised if the long centuries prove too much for him. Some time I hope I may go again to Frankfort, and amid its manifold memories, listen at leisure to the varied and interesting and sometimes tragic events of its history. The city lies on both banks of the river which seems now to have become almost a part of its name, the Main. Historically it is especially interesting, as being the city where most of the Emperors of the old German Empire were elected and crowned. It has passed through various historical vicissitudes, until in 1866 it was captured by the Prussians. Frankfort was the birthplace of the greatest of German writers, Gœthe. Perhaps in coming centuries scholars will wage fierce wars as to the real birthplace of the author of "Faust," but at present there is no doubt whatever. We found the old Gœthe house extremely interesting, and remarkably well preserved. You are shown not at all the traditional dreary garret, where is thought to be the approptiate dwelling place for budding genius, but on the contrary, a most comfortable and spacious mansion of the olden time, in an excellent state of preservation. A number of rooms are shown once occupied by the Gœthe family, but one is especially interested in the chamber where the famous writer was born and the attic room where he composed his first works, among which the most widely known are "Gotz von Berlichengen" and "The Sorrows of Weither." A number of suggestive mementoes and relics are still preserved here connected with different periods in the poet's life, the greater, or, at least, the more interesting portion of which was spent in Weimar and not in Frankfort.

THE JEWISH QUARTER IN FRANKFORT.

Were I a painter in search of quaint "studies" and picturesque effects, I should take my pencil and sketch-book to the street which was formerly set apart for the Jews. Many changes have been made in it since the olden times, and new buildings are creeping in among the antique-gabled shops and dwellings, yet enough remain to render it peculiarly interesting. It is bustling with life, and most of the faces you meet are Jewish. How much this race have had to bear. The ancestors of these very men and women who are looking at us from the doors and windows, and hurrying by us on the street, were made not so very long ago to feel in an especial and trying manner their separateness from other citizens, for we read that "on Sundays and holidays this street was closed with gates, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty." One in reading the recent accounts of the marriage of Miss de Rothschild to Earl Roseberry in England, and of the splendid estate and enormous fortune left her by her father, would find it difficult to believe that the opulent family, of which she represents one branch, came originally from this same dingy, crowded Jewish street. The old Rothschild house is No. 148 of the street, one to which I fancy some of the younger descendants of this family of money kings would not care to return.

DINING IN THE "TROPICS."

The wealth of great cities and the marvelous taste and skill of modern florists and gardeners are doing much to bring the beauties of tropical growths and vegetation to countries where for nearly half the year nature doffs her mantel of green. I have seen with greatest pleasure and surprise the success which have been achieved in some of the palm and fern houses, conservatories and winter gardens, here in Germany, where, leaving at the entrance door chill winds and bleak skies, you find the most wonderful and exquisite recreations of tropic beauty imaginable, and from a land of snow and ice pass instantly into a world of graceful forms and shapes, of warmth and perfume, full of rare and delicate shades of color, and vocal with the songs of birds. I trust the number of such "winter gardens" for the use of all classes will be rapidly increased. Their value and usefulness seems to me very great in countries where long and trying winters must of necessity influence not only the lives but also the characters of their inhabitants. We found something of this kind in Frankfort. And as being a spot where a large portion of the city comes from time to time for a little innocent recreation, I mention it in this connection. Facing the conservatory was a large and beautiful concert hall, filled with tables both on the floor and in the galleries. For the Germans, who are the most cultivated musical people in the world, believe in attending to their material and esthetic cravings at the same time. Our table, where the waiters brought our dinner, was in a little recess, with a view into the heart of the tropics. From a bed of the softest, most emerald-tinted moss I ever saw, rose tall, graceful palms and ferns which the fairest of our Island glens would have no reason to be ashamed to own. On one side of us sat hundreds of pleasant, happy looking Germans, gathered in little groups and clusters, the ladies oftentimes busy with some hand or needle-work. From the music gallery every now and then came to us beautifully executed selections from Wagner and other eminent musical composers. On the other side was our enchanted garden, amid whose drooping branches and feathery fronds and sprays the twilight and evening shadows stole slowly and softly, until at last it faded quite away from sight and we were left with the music and lights within.

A FEW MORE WORDS ABOUT FRANKFORT.

The Romer is an ancient edifice with stately rooms, in one of which the Emperors were elected. It is now lined with historical portraits. A very famous modern sculpture by Dannecker, "Aridne on the Panther," attracts many visitors to Frankfort. It is a female figure, partially reclining on a panther, all being executed in white marble and most exquisitely finished. The sunlight shines through a crimson shade and produces a most beautiful rose tint on the marble. Frankfort possesses also a fine gallery of paintings, but I have detained you perhaps

too long in this city. Making a little detour, we were enabled to visit

CASSEL.

Just before reaching the city proper our attention was attracted to the castle on the hillside at Wilhelmshohe, where Napoleon III lived for a time toward the close of the Franco-Prussian war. There is an extensive park and many points of interest, including beautifully arranged cascades, reached in a short time from Cassel, but which we were unable to visit. We employed the time at our disposal in visiting the celebrated picture gallery which is the principal ornament of the city. This gallery is peculiarly interesting from being in a town in which there seems so little else to see. Our carriage rattled us over pavings and past pleasant German homes, while we looked out at school children coming home with their books, and cavalry soldiers at their drill. The rooms of the art building are admirably arranged, and are stored with choice treasures of all the schools. From the balcony of the gallery we enjoyed a fine view off over a wide reach of country lying peacefully in the quiet afternoon light.

F. W. DAMON.

Berlin, April 17th, 1878.

BOOK NOTICE.

"A VOYAGE IN THE SUNBEAM."

[By F. W. DAMON, Berlin, April 17th, 1878.]

I have recently had the privilege of seeing a portly volume of travel, with the above title by Mrs. Brassey, who with her husband and family, are, I am sure still well remembered in Honolulu. I regret that my limited time does not permit of my giving you any idea of this book, which is in many respects most charming reading. You will gather, however, from the recent notices of the book how well it has been received in England. The simplicity and naturalness of all that is said is very delightful and few have had rarer opportunities than had Mrs. Brassey in her husband's luxurious yacht of seeing distant portions of the world. The illustrations are numerous and finely executed. I have been especially pleased with two views of the crater of Kilauea, which appear to me to give a better idea of the volcano than many of the pictures which have been given to the world before. Though of course any picture of such a place can give but a faint idea of the reality. Mrs. Brassey devotes, besides the account of their expedition to Kilauea, a number of pages to Honolulu scenes and society. Her descriptions are most pleasant and kindly and the traveling party seem to have been charmed with the cordial hospitality of which they were the recipients while there. The following is the title page of the book: "A Voyage in the Sunbeam. Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months." By Mrs. Brassey. Longmans & Co., 1878.

The following extract from Mrs. Brassey's closing words on Honolulu will show how pleasant her remembrances are of the friends she made while there:

"The Princess drove us down to the wharf where we said good bye to her with feelings of the greatest regret. I cannot express the sorrow we all feel at leaving the many kind friends we have met with in 'dear Honolulu,' as Murill calls it. But the farewells were at last over, the anchor was weighed, and the yacht, which was by this time once more in apple-pie order began slowly to move ahead. Suddenly we heard shouts from the shore and saw a boat pursuing us in hot haste. We stopped and received on board a basket of beautiful ferns and other parcels from different friends. A second boat was then seen coming off to us, which contained a fine dish of delicious honey and some flowers. The order to go ahead was scarcely given before a third boat, in, if possible, hotter haste than the two previous ones, put off after us, bringing some things the launders had forgotten.

Now we were fairly off, but now surely the last link that binds us to the shore is broken. But no! there are farewell signals and hearty cheers yet to come from the officers of the 'Fantome;' and, still further out, on the top of the tiny lighthouse at the mouth of the narrow passage through the reef, stand other friends, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs. They had rowed out thither being determined to give us really *the* parting cheer and till the shades of night fell we could see their white handkerchiefs fluttering and hear their voices borne no the evening breeze, as we meandered slowly through the tortuous channels into deep water."

☞ The following notice of the late Rev. D. Spring we copy from the "Congregationalist." He was the brother of Capt. John H. Spring, who was wont to visit Honolulu between forty and fifty years ago, and commanded the "Victoria," on board of which we doubled Cape Horn, in July, 1842. Another brother of the family was the Rev. Dr. Spring, for more than a half century pastor of "Brick Church," New York city.

"The injuries received by Dr. Samuel Spring of East Hartford, by falling from his doorstep about two weeks since, resulted in his death on the 13th inst. He was eighty-four years of age, and leaves a wife to whom he had been married upwards of sixty years, and three sons and two daughters. Dr. Spring was a *sailor* in his youth, but graduated from Yale Seminary in 1811, and was pastor in Abington, Mass., and over the North Church in Hartford, being succeeded in that pulpit by Dr. Bushnell; subsequently he was pastor at East Hartford for thirty years, and after his retirement was Chaplain of the Retreat for the Insane for some years."

Mission-Work Among Native Australians.

By the last Australian steamer the Rev. James B. Atkins passed on his way to England. He is a Wesleyan, and has been preaching for some years in West Australia, but aside from preaching in the English language, has been doing Mission-work among natives of Australia. His testimony respecting this people agrees with the general impression we have always entertained, that they are very degraded and among the lowest on the scale of humanity, and yet with patience, kindness and much labor may be brought to accept Christ as the Saviour of sinners. He referred to cases which had come under his own observation. From a small pamphlet which he left with us, we quote as follows: "The Aborigines' Friends' Associations has steadily carried on the work of evangelizing the natives of lower Murray. There the Rev. George Taplin is the Missionary. The number of blacks on the station last year averaged about 140 for each month. There is an effort at evangelization of Central Australia, by the Revs. Schwartz and Kempe. This seems to be an arduous undertaking. The Government, with great generosity, have made a grant of 900 square miles. They have come from the school of Missionaries presided over by Pastor Harms, of Hanover."

"Mary had a little Lamb."

Doubtless most persons read the poetical effusion, commencing with the words "Mary had a little lamb," as a fancy sketch. It appears however, that Mary is still alive and is now known as "Mrs. Mary Tyler," belonging formerly to Sterling, Mass., but now of Somerville, being a venerable dame of seventy-three, who has appeared at Boston, at the "Old South," and tells the story of the "little lamb" to raise money to redeem the "old meeting house" from falling away. (See *The Advance*. March 14, 1878). We recall a notice of the origin of these verses, as published some years ago in the Springfield Republican. Their author was a Boston youth, by the name of John Roulston, son of a Riding School Master of Boston. It appears that he wrote the lines under the following circumstances: Mary, at the age of nine, (or sixty-four years ago), attended a country school, and her "little lamb" was wont to follow her. Willing to protect the innocent creature, she conceals the lamb under her seat and spreads her apron over her, but alas, when she was called upon to take her position on the floor, out runs the "little lamb," being sure to go where Mary did. Young Roulston, who was made acquainted with the fact, gave the little poem to the world, which has acquired a living fame. This young man was at the time fitting to enter Havard University, but died before his preparatory studies were completed.

THE FRIEND.

JUNE 1, 1878.

Livingstone Bazaar, Edinburgh.

It will be remembered by many of our Island community that about one year ago an appeal was made by Miss Bird, author of the book on our Islands, for contributions to a Bazaar to be opened in December, 1877, in behalf of the Livingstone Medical Missionary Memorial Institute. The primary object of the Institute is training Medical Missionaries for Africa. The appeal was most cordially responded to by contributors on Hawaii, Oahu, Maui and Kauai. The articles were sent forward by Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. without charge.

It is most gratifying to learn that the enterprize was in the highest degree successful. The accompanying letter, written by Miss Bird in San Francisco, en route to Japan, will indicate that our Island contributions were highly appreciated:

GRAND HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1st, 1878.

DEAR MR. DAMON: The wretched health which has again compelled me to try change of scene and climate, has prevented me from writing, as I ought to thank you and all the friends whom you influenced for the noble contribution sent from the Hawaiian Islands to the Livingstone Memorial Bazaar, and which from the interest they excited, as well as from the money they brought, helped to make the bazaar the most successful *ever held in Scotland*. We have realized $22,000, and the Hawaiian contributions sold for $620. Before I left I had the pleasure of seeing the institution opened free of debt, with 200 patients assembling in the waiting room daily, twenty-two medical students being boarded and trained there as Medical Missionaries, and four ladies being trained to go out as skilled nurses to Zenanas, in India. Is not this a noble memorial to David Livingstone? The Hawaiian things were on view from 11 to 1 every day for a fortnight before the Bazaar at our house, and were visited by hundreds of people. At the Bazaar there was a table in the centre of the hall with the contributions sent by the Princess Louise at one end and the Hawaiian articles at the other. The crush from morning to night at the Hawaiian end was fearful. A barrier had to be erected to prevent injury to the things so great was the interest. The things were the next greatest attraction to the Livingstone relics there exhibited for the first time. I should like Queen Emma to know that her autographs sold for from $2 to $5 each. Fully 1,000 of her photos could have been sold. The necklet of human hair was bought for $40 for the Museum of Science and Art. Everything sent was sold. Please thank all the kind friends individually from me. I sent you the *Guide* which I wrote, a very interesting account of the bazaar in the *Quarterly* paper written by my sister, and the *Bazaar Gazette* edited by her. The *Guide* and *Gazette* were new and very popular features. We agreed that we would neither have intoxicants sold nor allow raffling. Every one predicted failure, as no bazaar has ever been held in Edinburgh without both, and we are all the more thankful for our success, because we carried out our prohibition. Your papers so kindly at your request gave publicity to the bazaar that I should be very glad if they could make any use of the papers I sent you. I should like both the editors to receive my cordial thanks; also the merchant through whose liberality the cases were delivered in Edinburgh without a cent of expense. I should have written to Captain Smith to thank him for the trouble which he took in dispatching the things, but I hear from Mr. Severance that he is in Oregon. On my way here I spent a day and night at Mr. Clark's, at Chicago, where I heard much Island news, and I have heard much more from your Consul here. I forgot to thank you for the valuable gift of the *Friend* from its commencement. I am glad to say that it was purchased for the library of the Free Church Theological Hall and presented as if from you. I sail for Japan to-morrow. If it suits my health, I am purposing to remain there for six months, but I feel I cannot bear to be on the Pacific without paying a short visit to your beautiful Islands and strengthening the links which bind me to many on your shores. I keep this hope before me, and trust that I may realize it. If you are writing to Makaweli, will you thank Mrs. Robinson for their kind contribution to the bazaar. The things being all curiosities of native manufacture, brought exceptionally high prices. Will you tell her my news, and say that however short my visit to the Islands may be, I hope to go to Makaweli. Now I beg you kindly to pardon the delay in writing. My long and distressing illness placed it out or my power, and I must have seemed very ungrateful. With most kind regards to Mrs. Damon, believe me your sincere and grateful friend, ISABELLA S. BIRD.

My address is Fraser, Farleigh & Co.'s, Yokohama, Japan.

—We copy the following paragraphs from the *Livingstone Bazaar Gazette:*

THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The curiosities and other articles from the Sandwich and Micronesian Islands contributed by Her Majesty Queen Emma and H. R. H. the Princess Pauahi, and others, which are upon one end of the art table, are well worthy of a visit before the collection is dispersed, as the various Polynesian arts and manufactures which they represent are rapidly disappearing under the influence of civilization. There are, among other things, a very fine specimen of tapa cloth made from the inner bark of a species of breadfruit, pine, grass mats and baskets, gourd calabashes, a hat and plait made from the stalks of the maiden hair fern, three complete suits of clothing from Micronesia, leis of maise and amaranth, and necklaces of nut and shell beads, ground by hand labor.

Among the curiosities most noteworthy are specimens of recent lava from the volcano of Kilauea, a Hawaiian household idol, a necklace of whale's teeth from Fiji, superbly savage, flaying knife used at cannibal banquets in Fiji, some exquisite specimens of pink branch coral, shells, chatelaines of mimosa seeds, and a primitive telephone. The Hawaiian "stone age" is represented by a stone axe, eighty years old, which has been bought for the Society of Antiquities. The centre of attraction, however, is a necklet of human hair, with a pendant of human thigh bone, as worn by Kamehamcha I. This has been purchased for the Museum of Science and Art.

It is amusing to see the different ways in which different people are affected by this collection. Some shudder at the sight of the flaying knife and the necklet, many exclaim, "How very interesting," as many more, in defiance of the placard above the table, insist that the things are contributed by the Princess Louise, and one woman of shrewd aspect, after considering them attentively for some minutes, and carefully noting the prices, turned to the lady in charge with the remark, "Aye, woman, all yer trash ain't worth five shillings!"

Latest from Micronesia.

KENAN, PONAPE, April 17, 1878.

Mr. Editor—Dear sir: A sailor named George Terrell (I am not sure about the spelling of the last name) came to Ponape with Capt. Weeks in the *Kamehameha*, and was left here. He has been insane, for some time was unable to speak a word. For some months he has been with Mr. Kubay the naturalist, and is improving. He can now converse. He says he is from Long Island, but we fail to learn from what town. If his relatives, if he has any, could in any way be informed, or he could be put under medical care, it would be a great blessing.

Captain Campbell of the *Norman* touched at Ponape Jan. 6, and said he should be back in six weeks from his cruise to the southward. He engaged wood, and also took with him some whaling gear and a boat belonging to one John De Silva, a resident here. The Captain has not been heard of since.

We are in about usual health.

In haste, yours truly,

ROBT. W. LOGAN.

REV. MR. GOEDEL, CHAPLAIN OF THE GERMAN FRIGATE.—This gentleman, we learn, was formerly attached to a German Naval Training Ship, and one year ago, visited the United States. While the ship was lying at Norfolk, Va., the Chaplain and the young Naval students, visited the Normal School, under the Presidency of General Armstrong. Chaplain Goedel speaks in the most flattering terms of the School and the hospitality of General Armstrong and General Marshall. While there they were also favored with an interview with Mrs. Hayes, wife of the President, who, it may be remembered distributed the "prizes," among the Hampton students.

His Excellency Mr. Young Wing.—This young gentleman, when a youth was taken from China to New England by the Rev. Dr. Brown, now of Yokohama, affords a most encouraging example for all those who are laboring to evangelize the heathen world. We have read with deep interest a lecture by the Rev. J. H. Twitchell, of Hartford, before the Kent Club of Yale Law School, as published in the N. Y. *Tribune*. It furnishes the most satisfactory explanation of that great educational movement, on the part of the Chinese government, to meet the wants and necessities of that great empire in its intercourse with other nations. The prime mover in this enterprise is Mr. Young Wing, a graduate of Yale College. His career and success may be traced to missionary effort in China thirty years ago, in those days when Gutslaff and some of the early English and American missionaries were laughed at and ridiculed as most visionary enthusiasts. We only regret our limits prevent us from publishing the lecture in full. Mr. Young Wing has recently been honored with an appointment, by which he becomes associated with the Chinese Minister at Washington, although he does not retire from his position as head of the Chinese educational enterprise at Hartford, where an edifice has just been erected at the expense of the Chinese government, costing $50,000. The idea of giving a hundred Chinese young men a first-class education in New England, extending through a period of fifteen years and at the same time carrying forward a Chinese education, so that the students shall not lose a knowledge of their native language, is something truly unique and grand in the way of education. During our trip to the United States in 1876, we visited Hartford for the express purpose of witnessing the progress of this enterprise. During a brief interview with the Chief Director, Mr. Young Wing, we were deeply impressed with his character adapting him to this peculiar work. After our interview, we received a note from him containing this remark, fraught with a deeper significance in 1878 than in 1876: "Unless there is a strong public sentiment against any measure taken to exclude the Chinese from coming over to this country, I am afraid Congress will legislate on it so as to satisfy the California clamor."

Mr. Chun Lung.—We would call attention to the essay of a son of one of our Chinese merchants, Mr. Afong. The young man is now a member of the Senior class at Yale College. Our readers will be interested in the views which he expresses respecting the Chinese language, but we hardly think his suggestion practicable, to change the language of 400,000,000! Although Mr. Chun Lung hails from China in the College catalogue, yet we think we are entitled to claim him as a Honoluluan, as his father resides here, and he was partially educated at Oahu College.

☞The Imperial German Corvette *Leipzig*, twelve guns, 4,000 tons—twenty-five days from Guaymas, Mexico, bound for Yokohama—arrived in this port on the 25th inst. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—Captain Paschen.
Second Commander—Captain Mensing II.
Captain Lieutenants—Pluddemann and Count von Mangwitz.
Lieutenants—Wilm, Valette, Maschke and Jacschke.
Sub-Lieutenants—Von Hacseler, Wittmer, Palmgren, Klett, Kretschmann, Coerper, Von Basse and Von der Lippe.
Staff Surgeon—Dr. Martini.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Borntraeger.
Engineer—Amanu.
Paymaster—Kraemar.
Chaplain—Rev. Goedel.
Marine Painter—A. Penner.
Twenty-six Midshipmen and 385 men.

Mr. A. Penner is an artist who has received the special permission from the Emperor of Germany to accompany the vessel in order to take up sceneries of the different countries he will visit. The ship will probably wait for the arrival of the first steamer from the coast, and then proceed on her voyage.—*Gazette, May 29th.*

☞Says Leopold Schefer, a German writer of the last generation, "A man's honor must be estimated according to his own estimate of women." Such a maxim as this may excite the ridicule of some men, but it is nevertheless true. A man who does not respect woman, and treat her in all respects as God designed she should be held and treated, is unworthy of esteem and honor. There are many such, and when tested and weighed by Leopold Schefer's touch-stone, sink into utter contempt and loathing.

Genesis and Geology.—Professor Dana, of Yale College, says: "Examining the first chapter of Genesis as a geologist, I find it to be in perfect accord with known science. Therefore, as a Christian, I assert that the Bible narrative must be inspired."

MARRIED.

Hall—Dame—In Sharon, Pa, May 4th, by the Rev Charles Dame, Hon. E O Hall, of Honolulu, to Miss Mary L, youngest daugher of the officiating clergyman.

Giffard—Dudoit—In this city, May 13th, by the Rev Alexander Mackintosh, at the residence of the bride's mother, Blanche Caroline Agnes, daughter of the late Julius Dudoit, Esq, for many years French Consul at these islands, to Walter M. Giffard, late of Jersey, and now of this city. ☞ No cards.

Stratemeyer—Lewis.—In this city, May 16th, by the Rev M Kuaea, Geo C Stratemeyer to Alamaila Lewis, both of this city.

Daigle—Wilimana—In this city, May 18th, by the Rev Father Hermann, John Marie Daigle, to Miss Panewa Wilimana, all of Honolulu.

DIED.

Wright.—At Koloa, Kausi, on the 29th March last, William H Wright, formerly of De Ruyter, Madison Co, New York, in the 52d year of his age. ☞ Rochester, N Y, papers please copy.

Shute—In Somerville, Mass., April 24th, Mrs. Helen Damon Shute, aged 39 years, wife of James M. Shute, Jr. She was a native of Holden, Mass. Her residence in Honolulu will be remembered by many, as she was for three years (1860-62) one of the teachers in the Royal School. She leaves a husband, three children and many friends to mourn her loss

Luscomb—In Wailuku, Maui, May 5th, Charles Henry Luscomb, a native of Newport, R. I., aged 46 years. ☞ New Bedford papers please copy.

Kelly—At the Queen's Hospital, May 10, Arthur Kelly who came to these islands a passenger on board the Likelike. He has a brother residing in Leavenworth, Kansas. He was a beneficiary of the Ladies' Strangers' Friend Society.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

May 1—Am bk W A Holcomb, Dunton, 25 days from Baker's Island
2—Am wh schr Newton Booth, Caughell, from cruise, with 100 bbls wh oil
2—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, 18 days fm San Fran
5—Am wh bk John Howland, Green, from New Bedford, with 60 bbls whale oil.
6—P M S Wilmington, Fuller, 8 days & 22 hours from San Francisco.
6—Am brig Sheet Anchor, Wentworth. from Hilo.
10—Costa Rica bk Victoria, Hopp, 27 dys San Fran'co
14—P M S Australia, Cargill, 18 days and 16 hours fm Sydney
14—Am ship Mystic Belle, Davis, 133 dys fm New York
16—Ger bk Christine, Schulze, 154 days fm Hamburg
18—Am schr Isabel, Walker. 22 days from San Francisco via Hilo, Hawaii.
20—Brit bk Chevert, Kindred, from Lahaina, Maui
21—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, 8 dys fm San Fran
23—Am bktne Amelia, Foy, 51 days from Newcastle
25—H I German Majesty's corvette Leipzig, Captain Paschen, 25 days from Nicaragua
26—Am 3-masted schr Wm L Bebee, Eschen, 12 days from San Francisco
27—Am schr Sea Nymph, Brown, 17 days fm San Fran
29—Brit brig Storm Bird, Johnson, 39 days fm Ponape

DEPARTURES.

May 3—Brit bktn Marama, Risdon, for Tahiti
3—Am schr Venus, Dodd, for San Francisco
4—Am bk Martha Davis, Benson, for New Bedford.
4—Am bk W A Holcomb, Dunton, for Royal Roads.
6—Haw schr Giovanni Apiani, Weeks, for Arctic.
6—Haw wh brig W *H* Allen, Gilley, or Arctic.
7—Am wh bk John Howland, Green, for Arctic.
8—Am bktn J A Falkinburg, Hubbard, for Portland
11—P M S Wilmington, Fuller, for San Francisco
14—P M S Australia, Cargill, for San Francisco
14—Am brig Sheet Anchor, Wentworth, for San Fran
15—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, for San Francisco
16—Am wh sch Newton Booth, Caughell, for the Arctic
16—Am bk Edward James, O'Brien, for Tahiti
21—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for Sydney
29—Am schr Isabel, Walker, for San Francisco

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco—Per Eureka, April 27—J H O'Brien, C C Adams

From Maria Island—Per Newton Booth, May 2—J Small, C Bancroft, W Moshua

For Tahiti—Per Marama, May 2—W Boosie, H Georget, Mr Wiseman, Jas Alexander

From San Francisco—Per H W Almy, May 3—F A Prescott, H G Bryson

For San Francisco—Per Venus, May 3—Miss Miller, Miss Sweeney

From San Francisco—Per Wilmington, April 6—H R H Princess Liliuokalani Dominis, His Ex Jno O Dominis, Mrs C C Wilson, Mrs Jas I Dowsett, G McNeil, W W Tripp, Leon Dejean and wife, D F Reid, Mrs Wood and child; A Jackson, wife and son, F R Mellis, Jas M McCloskey, P Meng, Robt W Andrews, wife and child, O C Waterhouse, O E Lenhart, Mrs J H Coney and child, Samuel Nott, Jno Stone, C F Carlson, P Stack, Makanui and 95 Chinese.

For Portland—Per J A Falkinburg, May 7—R Hobson, D Foster.

From Burrard's Inlet—Per Victoria, May 11—Jas Lothburg, Jno Bryant, C Schmidt Bamii, M Baptest

For San Francisco—Per Wilmington, May 11—Capt Menton, Mrs Nelson and 2 children, Miss Lachmann, Mrs S H Dowsett, Mrs Louisson and 2 children, W Toler, C Robertson, Lieut Phelps and wife, Mrs Ganoneau, H Swanby, A Jaeger and wife, J Robinson, Mrs Martin and maid, F L Lyman and wife, Miss Rowell, H Schmidt, Mrs Peck, Mrs Brayton and son Miss Sheppard, J McKeague, Miss Jacobs, W Tripp, Mrs Chambre, J Kennedy, J Gould, M Francis, L Ellesbee, L Hock, P Walkmeister, F Walkmeister, L Newbert, B Farrar, G Howitt, M McLumin, J McKenzie, A Wilson.

From Sydney—Per Australia, May 14—Mr and Mrs James Campbell, Miss Burnett, H Cannan, H R Woods, Miss M J Woods, and 10 in the steerage

For San Francisco—Per Australia, May 14—Capt B B Hempstead, R B Fetley, F S Pratt, Miss *H* E Carpenter, Miss F Andrews, Miss L Ingles, G C McLean and son, Rev S Wilbur and son, O Holst, Alex Peden, T H Paul, Thos Farrell, Thos Fleming, S Fleming, Theo Mellis, R F Howard, E S Baker, Miss A Rankin, F M Weed, Chas West

For San Francisco—Per Sheet Anchor, May 14—John F Smith

For San Francisco—Per H W Almy, May 15—Col Norris, F G Bryson, F Gertz, Geo M Robertson, Jas W Smith

For Tahiti—Per Edward James, May 16—Walter Moffett, Jerome Feary, Geo Houghtailing, R O-Malley

From San Francisco—Per City of Sydney, May 21—Col C Spreckles and family, H Schussler, L Stern, S Cauman, Miss I. K Wilder, Mrs E C Bond, Miss Julia Bond, O F Tellison, J P Cooke, J T Waterhouse and wife, Mrs J Monkhouse, J Hintz, A Faye, Rev Dr J D Eells, D P Eells, Miss Munson, Mrs S Lechliteer, E O Hall and wife, Mrs C D O'Sullivan, W C Bixby, T H McDowell, Miss E Lemke, Col Z S Spalding, S Forbes, W H Dimond, V Vose and 23 steerage.

For Sydney—Per City of Sydney, May 21—F A Solomon.

The Essay of Mr. Chun Lung, of Hien Shang, on "The Educational Element in Chinese Civilization," at the Junior Exhibition.

The first member of the junior class of Yale College, to ascend the platform raised in Battell Chapel and make his bow to the audience, previous to speaking for the exhibition prize, yesterday afternoon, was Mr. Chun Lung, of Hien Shang, China. He was a fine looking representative of the great Empire, had on the dress coat always worn on these occasions, wore his jet black hair after the manner of an American, was quite short in stature, slimly built and not over twenty-two years of age. He had spoken but a few words before it was seen that he was not only exceedingly graceful upon the platform, but was able to cope in a masterly manner with the English language. His enunciation was clear, and although the foreign accent was easily noticed, it was not so prominent as to be objectionable. In both rhetoric and delivery, many of the speakers who came after him fell below him in excellence. Chun Lung stands high in his class, and is exceedingly popular in his class and through college. The Chinese Government has already recognized his abilities and qualifications, and at one time he was sent to Cuba on official business.

The subject yesterday of the essay of Chun Lung was "The Educational Element in Chinese Civilization," and is given below:

THE ESSAY.

Chinese civilization, from its unique character, presents to the world many problems for study and solution. In order to gain an insight into its structure, we propose to speak only of its educational element and to inquire what part that has played in its development. Commencing with the school culture, we find that that involves a thorough acquaintance with the classics, history and philosophy of the country. The school boy commences his first lesson as a philosopher. He is at once put to the trimetrical classics, whose first sentences assert the doctrine of the original purity of human nature. It is not to be supposed that the tyro understands the meaning. He is required to learn by rote. His memory, and his memory alone, is exercised and crammed for at least three years, in learning *viva voce* the Analects of Confucius, the works of Mencius, the Rites, the Ancient Odes, and the Book of Changes, before the explanation of what he has committed to memory is made by the instructor. From the nature of the language, he cannot exercise any judgment in his lessons, much less can he give his thought freedom and original force. School houses and graded colleges are scattered throughout the Empire. Although schools are not public in the sense that they are supported by the State, yet they are made common by their cheapness, and are available to all classes, so that education is universal. Chinese education is voluntary, but behind this popular enthusiasm for mental training it has its ultimate interest in the State. The State is governed by the educated and the fittest. The highest political honor is opened to the humblest in every sphere of life, and every man may be a competitor. Neither the State nor society recognizes caste. In this respect it is purely democratic, not democratic in the sense in which we sometimes understand it in this country, where quantity is measured against quality, and demagoguism supplants true statesmanship, but it is the democracy which presents the phenomenon of 400,000,000 of people all striving with equal chances to repair the waste of the State by evolving the best and fittest talents for the public service. And these talents are sifted and resifted through a system of competitive examinations. In no country is a successful scholar more appreciated and honored both by the people and the Government, than in China. But on the one hand, the spirit and tendency of Chinese education is to keep alive the patriarchal system which forms the cornerstone upon which the structure of society rests; and on the other the safety of the State necessitates the repression of originality of the mind. Hence the prescribed studies and the immutable rules and directions within which essays for all competitive examinations are restricted. This repressive policy had its origin in the Ming dynasty and gives to the Chinese civilization that stiffness and rigidity which are by no means conducive to progress.

The question is often asked what is the religion of the Chinese? It is, we may say, materialistic pantheism. It is a matter-of-fact religion. According to their philosophy, mind is matter, and matter tangible expression of mind. It is not that God is over and above nature and thus becomes supernatural, but that God is nature, and the various natural phenomena are so many forms of the divine expression. Hence mountains, rivers and groves have their gods. Hence come the manifold forms of apotheosis, such as ancestral, hero and sage worship, together with all the nameless forms of feticism. Mahommedanism and Buddhism are not indigenous; they have their foundation in the supernatural and are not strictly the religion of China. Religious culture having its basis in material nature, the national consciousness is confined within material limits, and like the national intellect, is deprived of that spiritual liberty which the ideal and supernatural world opens to the soul.

But over and above a mechanical and monotonous system of education, together with a religion and philosophy founded on material nature, all weighed down by a language as inflexible and arbitrary and cumbersome as the great stratification of nature, they have the further incubus of rites and ceremonies which by their rigidity and their traditional conventionalism square into mathematical precision all their etiquette and fashions, their manners and customs, till all expressions of finer sentiments are well nigh crushed.

In view of the nature of the educational element as described, can we doubt what powerful influence it has in shaping the character of the Chinese civilization? The narrowness and repression, which its uniformity and mechanical routine naturally produce, prevent originality and deprive the mind of its natural freedom. Hence comes the universal conclusion that the Chinese are imitative. They have construction and construction at times on a grand scale, but all their constructions, whether they be words or art, architecture, literature or political administration, are greatly wanting in those æsthetic elements, which characterize western civilization. There is a dull monotony throughout the whole Chinese culture, and if the educational element aimed at securing homogeniety and longevity in her national life, as it has undoubtedly done, it has yet failed in individual development. The individual is sacrificed to the mass, and the mass moves and lives, as it did ages past, without any essential change. Had China remained in her exclusiveness, she would have been a world by herself; her civilization would have been adequate for her requirements, and she might have continued her national existence for another thousand years; but the progress of events has forced her from her isolation, and in coming in contact with the other nations she is put to great disadvantages, and her position even now is at best anomalous. *In our opinion, the first thing needed to meet her present wants is a change of language.*

The Chinese language is pictorial and hieroglyphical in its nature and origin. It cannot be reduced to a grammatical science, because its nouns have neither gender or inflections; its verbs cannot be conjugated; and the nice distinctions of time, as observed in the Greek verbs, are not aided by auxiliaries. Again, with few exceptions, where the characters are governed by the phonetic system, the bulk of the written characters follows no rule by which they can be spelled or pronounced. So that no new characters can be formed and universally recognized by the people. Furthermore the language is unique in itself, and has a growth altogether independent of other languages. Hence it cannot be enlarged by introduction or incorporation of foreign words, nor can it give enlargement to other languages. When a language from its nature and construction is incapable of growth, as the Chinese language is, ideas and sensibilities must necessarily be confined and be made to move in a narrow channel. Hence to speak, in a word of the language, as one of the marked obstacles in the way of mental development and progress, it is too concrete and not abstract enough to give the human mind elasticity and freedom. Although we do not know of any historic nation, whether past or present, excepting the Hawaiian Islands that has adopted the written language of another, nor can we conceive that such a phenomenon is at all probable, yet we are convinced that unless a change of some kind in the language is made, China will always have a millstone to her neck in her struggle for new national life. Her second reqisite is the sciences. The study of science is excluded from their schools. Even the study of arithmetic is regarded as compromising the character of a literary student. Astronomy is studied on account of its supposed bearings on the destiny of the state and the fate of distinguished individuals. But neither arithmetic or astronomy is studied in the schools. Nature with her inexhaustible resources, and her endless laws, is a closed volume to her. China needs the supernatural in religion to free her from the shackles of materialism and its consequent feticism.

In view of radical defects in the educational element of her civilization, what China really needs, then, is a change of her language, the introduction of scientific education in her schools and the supernatural element in her religious belief. Already the introduction of the last two elements has wrought within the past quarter of a century great changes. She is now evidently entering into a transitional period, which will open to her a new future, and her future, judging from her antecedents, is full of encouragement. Her great age, after making full allowances for isolation as a favorable circumstance for its attainment, must be founded on substantial qualities, qualities which, when wisely directed will place her in the front rank of nations.

Finally, in religious tolerance China yields the palm to no country. There we find Protestantism and Roman Catholicism with all their different sects, side by side, preaching and proselyting; Buddhism and Mahammedanism quietly following out their respective convictions unmolested. A nation with these elements of character furnishes us with abundant hopes for the future, provided western nations at the present juncture deal with her justly and wisely, and do not allow national greed and ambition to destroy her autonomy and to sap her life by wholesale poisoning, or in any way to trample on her rights.—*N. Haven Register*, April 13, 1878.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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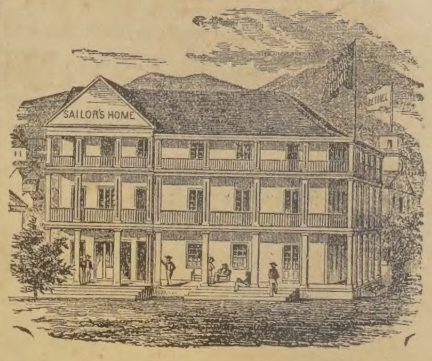

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Promise and Promiser	" " "
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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Kingdom of God.

BY RICHARD C. TRENCH.

I say to thee, do thou repeat
To the first man that thou dost meet
In lane, highway, or open street—

That he, and we, and all men, move
Under a canopy of love
As broad as the blue sky above ;

That doubt and trouble, fear and pain
And anguish all are shadows vain,
That death itself shall not remain !

That if we will our Guide obey,
The dreariest path, the darkest way,
Shall issue out in heavenly day.

And we, on divers shores now cast,
Shall meet, our perilous voyages past,
All in our Father's home at last.

And ere thou leave him, say thou this
Yet one word more: They only miss
The winning of that final bliss

Who will not count it true that love,
Blessing, not cursing, rules above,
And that in it we live and move ;—

Despite of all which seems at strife
With blessing, all with curses rife—
That this is blessing, this is life.

Annual Report of the Y. M. C. A. for the Year commencing April, 1877, and ending April, 1878.

There have been held during the past year, eight meetings of the Association with the following number of attendance :

April 30, 1877, 13; May 18, stormy—no meeting; June 16, 11; July 20, 10; August 17, 8; September 21, 10; October 19, 10; November 16, 12; February 15, 1878, 8. The total number for the eight meetings is 82, making the average for each meeting 10¼, which compared with last year's average, 9 11-12, shews a small improvement.

The following shews the number of attendance of each member:

1 member has attended 8 meetings; 2 members have attended 7 meetings; 4, have attended 6 meetings; 2, have attended 5 meetings; 3, have attended 3 meeting; 6, have attended 2 meeting; 5 have attended 1 meeting; 22 have attended no meetings. The number of members to the Association is 45; of the 22, however, 10 (ten) have not been present in Honolulu during the year, leaving 12 or about one-quarter of our number, who might have attended as far as presence in Honolulu is concerned. Should our number remain the same and our average not increase, it would require 66 years to get the compliment of our number into attendance.

The work of the Association has, however, been favorably progressing. There have been held several meetings in the circus tent on the Esplanade during the year, which were well attended. The work among the Chinese has, within the last few months, taken a new start and enquiries are coming from all parts of the Islands from the Chinese for colporteurs, shewing an increased and growing interest on the part of the Chinese themselves. Mr. Sit Moon, as ever before, has shewn himself an earnest and faithful laborer, and finds much favor in the sight of his countrymen. The gentleman left for China on the *Perusia* April 12 and expects to return before long. His health having been poor for some time, he was in hopes that the trip and visit would do him good.

G. P. CASTLE,
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association would respectfully submit the following summaries of receipts and disbursements during the year ending April 25th, 1878:

ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE MISSION COMMITTEE.

Receipts.

Cash donation of Mr. Geo. C. Williams	$10 00	
" " Mrs. M. S. Price	50 00	
" received of the Hawaiian Board	100 00	
" " " Bethel Church	101 35	
" " " Fort-street Church	50 00	
Balance transferred to account of Y. M. C. A.	129 40	$440 75

Disbursements.

Paid passage of Sit Moon from Kohala	$6 25	
" horse hire around Oahu for Sit Moon	9 50	
" Sit Moon for eleven months' services, at $35	385 00	
" Sit Moon passage money as agreed in letter to Rev. A. W. Loomis dated March 19, 1875	40 00	$440 75

ACCOUNT OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Receipts.

Balance forward from last year	$23 22	
Cash received from collections at 8 meetings	41 50	
" " " 21 members of the Association	276 00	
" " " drop box in reading room	3 30	
" " " a friend toward defraying expenses of tent meetings	5 00	
" donation of Dr. S. Scott	2 00	
" receipts of lecture by W. N. Armstrong	70 00	$421 02

Disbursements.

Paid E. Dunscombe for 9 months' care of Reading Room	$82 75	
" S. C. Damon for "The Friend."	75 00	
" " " postage of 36 copies of "The Friend" to United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Melbourne	14 52	
" Castle & Cooke for oil for Reading Room	23 00	
" H. M. Whitney for stationery and printing	13 00	
" H. L. Sheldon for advertising lecture, tent service and piety hymns	41 50	
" C. Derby for cost of lighting tent three meetings	18 00	
" Honolulu Postoffice for one year's rent of box and postage	6 88	
" L. W. Hopp bill moving organ to tent and back	3 00	
Amount to balance account of Chinese Mission Congregation	129 40	$407 05
Cash on hand		$13 97

Respectfully submitted.
CHAS. M. COOKE, Treasurer.

REV. DR. EELLS, OF OAKLAND.—This gentleman arrived by the last steamer. He is well-known as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, and formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. Accompanied by his brother, they are on a trip to the volcano, and are hoping to return to California by the in-coming Australian steamer.

PRAYER MEETING.—Do not forget to attend the Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting on the Sabbath, at 3 o'clock p. m. in the Lyceum. All are invited, especially seamen and strangers. Services conducted by members of the Association.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—We are glad to learn from the last *Advertiser*, that this Order is in a flourishing condition, having now a sufficient number of subordinate lodges to entitle them to form a Grand Lodge.

☞They have a novel way of cutting down trees in the East Indies. A tree which would require two hours to fell in the ordinary way, is brought down in fifteen minutes by the use of electricity. A platinum wire, connected with the poles of a battery, is passed around the tree and burns it away in this short time.

☞The mirror and its four magnets by means of which the Atlantic cable dispatches are received, often weighs less than the tenth of a grain. The mirror turns and reflects a ray of light whenever a current is passed, and a message has been sent from England to America through one cable and back again through another, and then read from this delicate galvanometer by the use of a battery of a grain of zinc and a drop of of water in a lady's thimble.

☞In the United States Museum at Washington there are two specimen glass plates, in each of which there is marked space as large as the dot on the letter i. Within this space, which is equal to one two hundred and ninety-fourth part of an inch in length by one four hundred and fortieth part of an inch in width, is written the Lord's Prayer. The prayer contains 227 letters. Such is the pureness of the writing that 29,431,458 letters written in a similar way would cover only *one square inch of the glass surface.* The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters; hence the entire contents of more than *eight* Bibles might be written within the space of one square inch. The writing is done by machinery invented by Mr. William Webb, of London.